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China Report

PLANT AND INSTALLATION DATA

No. 30

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CONTENTS

I. Metallurgical Industry.....	1
II. Transportation Equipment Industry.....	5
III. Electronic and Precision Equipment Industry.....	8
IV. Chemical Industry.....	12
V. Fuel and Power Industries.....	13
VI. Machine-Building Industry.....	18
VII. Agricultural Machinery Industry.....	22
VIII. Miscellaneous Industries.....	23
IX. Photographs of Industrial Facilities.....	24

I. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Qianjin Refinery
[0467 6651 0396 3550 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: Subordinate to the Guangzhou Metallurgy Bureau, this refinery found itself in a very difficult situation this year when its profitable tin alloy and zinc alloy production had to be cut back due to price increases of raw material. To complicate matters, the metallurgy bureau required a 17 percent increase in the amount of profit collected. In order to accomplish this, productivity and quality had to be increased and costs had to be lowered. In the first half of 1981, production of aluminum alloy increased to average 360 metric tons per month compared with 280 metric tons last year while maintaining a 100 percent qualifying rate. In addition, the cost of processing aluminum alloy dropped by 9 percent per metric ton compared with last year. Consequently, profits were increased by over 100,000 yuan from the same period last year. Contracts ordering goods were up by 70 percent in the first 6 months of this year amounting to the total amount of goods produced in 1979. Using last year's remaining profits, the refinery stepped up the development of new products, such as stibium additive metamorphosed aluminum alloy, titanium additive aluminum alloy, rosin soldering tin wire and aluminum type base material. So far this year, 94 percent of this year's profits have been realized.

Source: Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 81 p 1]

Item: Guangzhou Powder Metallurgy Plant
[1639 3166 4720 2608 0396 6855 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: Specializing in supplying the light, textile and machinery industries with iron base and copper base powder metallurgical spare parts, the plant reported 400,000 yuan in losses for 1979 due to the economic readjustment. This was the first time since the founding of the plant that losses occurred. To reverse this trend, the plant turned away from making powder metallurgical parts for agricultural machinery and motor vehicles and pursued production of parts for light industry. These changes accounted for increasing 930,000 pieces of goods produced in 1979 to 4.8 million pieces in 1980 and in 1981, over 6 million pieces have been contracted. During the first half of this year, profits of 220,000 yuan were realized.

Source: Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Langfang Prefecture Tungsten (and) Molybdenum Materials Plant
[1671 0972 0966 0575 7005 9453 2624 2436 0617]

Location: Langfang, Hebei, PRC

Data: The principal product of this plant is tungsten filament of which 50 million meters are produced annually. In the past, this plant was dependent upon state planning and its products were sold exclusively to the state. Following economic readjustment, its customers were reduced from over 100 to only about 20. With the provincial and prefecture foreign trade organizations acting as intermediaries the plant's calcium tungstate was exported to Japan and in 5 months profits of over 180,000 yuan were netted. In March 1980, this plant was contracted by Japanese businesses to produce ammonium tungstate. In April of 1981, tungsten powder was produced for export to the United States. In the first half of this year, 125 metric tons of calcium tungstate, 90 metric tons of ammonium tungstate and 17 metric tons of tungsten powder were produced.

Source: Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Wuhan Iron and Steel Company
[2976 3354 6921 6993 0361 0674]

Location: Wuhan, Hubei, PRC

Data: This company has shifted its emphasis from producing industrial products to light industrial products. According to statistics compiled between January and May 1981, products turned out by this company's 1.7-meter rolling machine accounted for 71.5 percent of the commercial products manufactured by the company for making bicycles, washing machines, television sets, enamelware, and other consumer goods. Its products are being sold to more than 1,000 users in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Source: Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Hainan Iron Mine
[3189 0589 6921 4349]

Location: Hainan Island, Guangdong, PRC

Data: The heightening project of this mine's Tailings Embankment No 2 was put into operation on 10 July 1981. This project will reduce the pollution of the Changhua River from powdered iron ore. Since this mine started production 24 years ago, nearly 1,000 tons of powdered tailings have been poured into the Shilu River, seriously polluting the Changhua River. Last year, with the help of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, this mine invested 500,000 yuan in repairing and restoring the damaged tailings dike, increasing the dike height by 5 meters. With fairly good facilities for preventing ore powder from escaping, this project will permit the mine to earn several additional million yuan from recovered ore powder, as well as to avoid being fined 900,000 yuan for polluting the river.

Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 81 p 1

Item: (Jinchuan) Nonferrous Metals Company
[(6855 1557) 2589 5331 6855 1466 0361 0674]

Location: Gansu, PRC

Data: This company, China's largest nickel production base and platinoid refining center, has achieved marked economic results in recent years. From 1978 to 1980 the company's nickel output increased at an average of 20 percent annually while production cost decreased at an annual average of 5.2 percent. Thanks to the adoption of new technology, the company's annual nickel output increased from 10,000 to 15,000 metric tons, the recovery rate of platinum and palladium from 49 to 65.2 percent, and the recovery rate of osmium, iridium, ruthenium and rhodium to 37 percent from the previous 1-3 percent.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0025 GMT 29 Aug 81 OW

Item: Baoshan Iron and Steel Mill
[1405 1472 6921 6993 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: The No 1 generating set of the electric powerplant of this mill on 1 August succeeded in receiving electricity, thus laying a good foundation for its operations next March. The plant has two 350,000-kw generating sets capable of turning out 4.8 billion kwh of electricity annually.

Source: Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Aug 81 OW

Item: Jinan Iron Alloy Plant
[3444 0589 6993 0678 6855 0617]

Location: Jinan, Shandong, PRC

Data: A cold-drawing steel products workshop with an annual capacity of 1,500 metric tons was jointly built by the Shandong Provincial Metallurgical Research Institute and this plant. This workshop was put into operation on a trial basis in early April and earned more than 6,000 yuan of profit in June and July.

Source: Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 81 SK

II. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Item: Dalian Harbor
[1129 6647 3263 0656]

Location: Dalian, Liaoning, PRC

Data: A passenger transport station, the biggest in China, opened at this harbor, is receiving more than 4,000 passengers daily, a station official said today. The station handles passengers and tickets for boat trips from Dalian to Shanghai, Yantai, Qingdao, Tianjin and Weihai. It also handles overland trips from these cities to final destinations. The station's floor space is 16,400 square meters. The main building is 10-stories high and equipped with three electric clocks, each with a diameter of 2 meters, and electric computers. East and west buildings for passengers provide waiting rooms, restaurants, ticket offices, check-rooms, barber and other shops and other facilities. The station also has a 143-meter bridge out to the wharves, 4,000 square meters of ground (space) and a 350-bed hotel.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 0133 GMT 31 Jul 81 OW

Item: Qinhuangdao Port
[4440 4106 1497 3263]

Location: Hebei, PRC

Data: This port ranks third, after Shanghai and Dalian, in the volume of cargo handled. It is at present China's largest coal-exporting port. To increase the port's handling capacity, cooperation has been strengthened between the port office and railway and foreign trade departments. As a result, the port has overfulled its cargo handling plans every month in the first half of this year. The volume of coal exported through the port in the first half of the year increased 23 percent over the same period last year.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0212 GMT 4 Aug 81

Item: Shanghai Shipping Industrial Company
[0006 3189 6663 6551 1562 2814 0361 0674]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: The State Council has formally approved the establishment of this company. The company is a joint venture of shipyards and affiliated plants, research and design units and supply departments in Shanghai and neighboring areas. According to the authorities concerned, 28 shipping enterprises and establishments in Shanghai, Nanjing and Zhenjiang participate in this joint venture. The company's various units will produce, market, research and develop its products under a unified administration. The company has been authorized to negotiate business and sign contracts with foreign businessmen and other economic departments at home. In the next few years the company will concentrate efforts on manufacturing ships up to 5,000 metric tons and repairing ships up to 60,000 metric tons.

Source: Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 81 OW

Item: Huangpu Port
[7806 1033 3263]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: The Huangpu Station of the Guangzhou Railway Bureau has speeded up transporting materials in this port. From May to 20 July this year, on average, each day the Huangpu Station sent 109.7 empty wagons to this port to transport materials, instead of 86.7 empty wagons as originally planned. These wagons transported some 70,000 metric tons of freight more for the port. At present, the transport of materials for grassroots units has been basically completed.

Source: Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Jul 81 HK

Item: Jiangnan District Motor Vehicle Repair and Assembly Plant
[..... 0575 3049 6508 0208 6792 0617]

Location: Probably Wuhan, Hubei, PRC

Data: Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee first secretary Wang Qun has done well in amalgamating this plant and the (Junfen) Street Galvanized Iron Cooperative, both of which had closed down, and the Wuhan City No 5 Radio Plant into one factory. Thus, he has brought two factories back to life. Meanwhile, the amalgamated factory has greatly increased production of its marketable console radio sets and radio-gramophones. NPC Standing Committee member Fan Zhongzhi has contributed to the amalgamation.

Source: Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 81 HK

III. ELECTRONIC AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Item: Tianjin Semiconductor Materials Plant
[1131 3160 0584 1418 7555 2624 2436 0617]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: Recently, a 3,000 square meter purification building was constructed inside this plant's compound which is located at the intersection of Zhangguizhuang Road and Hongxing Road. This new white building is the first purification facility in Tianjin for the production of semiconductors. In the past, the environmental conditions for semiconductor production were crude and dust particles in the workshops often affect the purity of monocrystal materials. For example, in the production of pulled single crystals the rate of finished products has been about 40 percent. The plant's technicians feel that when production is moved inside the new building the rate of finished products can be raised by 10 to 20 percent. The designed purification standard of the new building is grade 30 to grade 300. The building houses the single crystal pulling workshop which is nearly 10 meters from floor to ceiling with several new single crystal furnaces aligned. The new single crystal furnaces developed and produced domestically are in the process of being installed, tested and will soon be put into production. The building also houses the workshop where the inspection procedure takes place and this facility has already been in use.

Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 81 p 2

Item: Shanghai Radio Plant No 18
[0006 3189 3541 4848 7193 0577 0360 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Primarily engaged in the production of Feiyue-brand television sets, this plant produces more television sets per year than any other plant in the PRC. This year, it is expected to produce 340,000 sets of television. The plant's products are known for their first-rate quality and popularity among consumers. The success of this plant was held up as an example for other plants to follow and recently it hosted representatives from 15 television producing plants in northern China, including the Beijing Television Plant, Dongfeng Television Plant, Dandong Television Plant, Shenyang Television Main Plant, Dalian Television Plant, Changchun Radio Plant No 1, Liaoning Radio Plant No 3, Nei Mongol (Inner Mongolia) Broadcasting Equipment Plant, Zhangjiakou Television Plant, Tianjin Plant No 712 and the Changcheng Radio Plant in Tianjin. The plant's newest products, technology, testing methods and production equipment were shown and explained to these representatives, including the newly developed radio-recorder-television three-way composite 16-inch television and certain new television designs.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 11 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Semiconductor Parts Plant No 4
[4574 0934 0584 1418 7555 0892 0115 0617]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: In recent years, profits in the semiconductor industry have dropped nationally. This plant, however, has steadily shown increases in profits due to its advance into the consumer market and development in new types of products. In 1978, profits totaling 203,000 yuan were realized, 610,000 yuan in 1979 and 800,000 yuan in 1980. At present, this plant has four main product lines with over 90 types of products. A series of MOS field-effect transistors are produced here with 15 types in this series and a PMOS integrated circuit series with 60 types in the series. Research and development of new types of products are carried on constantly at this plant.

Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Tianjin Photosensitive Film Plant
[1131 3160 1949 0342 5231 3651 0617]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: Three new products, microfilm, electronic dry plant and the 190 photographic dry plate, have recently been developed by this plant. Microfilm is a high resolution, high contrast photosensitive film used to photograph documents, technical material and blueprints. Photographic instruments record these materials on microfilm for storage. For example, an edition of the HONGQI (RED FLAG) magazine can be reduced to film the size of a matchbox and the engineering blueprints for the Baoshan Steel Compled supplied by the Japanese weighing nearly 300 metric tons were reduced to microfilm for easy handling weighing only 2 metric tons. The microfilm produced here can reduce documents to 1/10 to 1/30 their original size. The electronic dry plate is used in conjunction with the electronic microscope. Successfully developed in only half a year, it is used for photographing micro-organisms enlarged up to 20,000 times under the electronic microscope. The 190 photographic dry plate is a type of photosensitive material used to photograph and record the path of flying objects. Developed for the defense industry, this type of photographic plate will further improve aviation technology. These three products are now undergoing the assessment process carried out by the Tianjin Light Industry Bureau No 1.

Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Shanghai Instrument and Meter Machinery Plant
[0006 3189 0308 9473 2923 2750 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Despite a decline in production tasks, this plant turned over to the state 516,000 yuan in profits for the first 6 months of 1981, a 57.9 percent increase over the same 1980 period. Primarily engaged in the production and repair of instrument and meter machine tools, the plant had encountered difficulties in production due to the readjustment program. Orders for C616 machine tool, its principal product, have been reduced from 290 to 150, cutting profits by 180,000 yuan, and a reduction in the price of small water meters has cut the profits by 840,000 yuan, thus reducing profits by 1,020,000 yuan as compared to 1980. In view of this situation, the higher authorities have assigned this plant a profit quota 640,000 yuan less than the amount of profits it actually realized last year.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Xibei [Northwest] Industrial University
[6007 0554 1562 2614 1129 1331]

Location: Xi'an, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: In cooperation with Shanghai Plant No 578, this university's Computer Teaching and Research Office has succeeded in manufacturing a 626FFT real-time signal processing computer that can perform nine different operations. Used in conjunction with an electronic computer, this machine can expand to perform a number of functions. It excels similar products made in the country in taking samples and analyzing frequency band width and approaches the advanced level of similar foreign products in operational speed.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Institute of Light Sensitivity
[1949 0342 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Beijing, PRC

Data: Chinese scientists of this institute, the Chinese University of Science and Technology and Beijing Observatory have trial-produced astronomic plates which are used in making photographs of stars and planets. This is a major breakthrough in photographic emulsion research in China, said sources at the department of chemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Formerly the plates had to be imported. The manufacture of these film-like plates calls for very sophisticated technology, according to the academy sources, because photos made with these plates are taken under very dim light and by long exposure hours.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 30 Aug 81 OW

IV. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Shanghai Petrochemical Main Plant
[0006 3189 4258 3111 0553 1562 4920 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: One of PRC's large-scale enterprises, to date this plant has turned over to the state profits and taxes totaling over 2.18 billion yuan completely returning to the state original investment of 2,179,000,000 yuan 2 years ahead of schedule. The construction on this plant began in 1974 and it went into production in 1979. Since then, it has produced 300,000 metric tons of synthetic fiber and 260,000 metric tons of high-pressure polythene plastic with a total product value of 5,635,000,000 yuan. At present, the plant produces nearly 100,000 metric tons of synthetic fiber which is enough raw material to clothe 100 million people. Cotton-type fibers have been successfully developed by this plant which can be made into an over 60-count poplin when blended with cotton. Other fibers developed here include polyester filament and acrylic cotton-type fiber which are used to make polyester crepe and polyester and acrylic blends. In addition to these popular consumer products, this plant also produces nine chemical raw materials such as polythene plastic, acetic acid, acetaldehyde, pure benzene and sodium sulfo-syanate. The overall success of this plant is partly due to the installation of 18 sets of production equipment of which 9 were imported from Japan and West Germany and 9 were domestically produced. The second phase of construction at this plant began 1 July 1980 and is progressing fairly rapidly. It is expected to be completed in 1984 and the annual chemical fiber production should increase by two-fold at that time.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 10 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Guangzhou Sulphuric Acid Plant
[1639 3166 4288 6808 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: During the first half of this year, this plant's total industrial product value increased by 14.98 percent over the same period last year and 430,000 yuan in profits were realized which is an increase of 4.2 percent over the same period last year, surpassing the total profit of 1979. The two major workshops produce sulphuric acid and phosphate fertilizer. The average working rate of the machinery went from 90 percent in 1980 to 95 percent in 1981.

Source: Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 81 p 1

V. FUEL AND POWER INDUSTRIES

Item: Yanchang Oilfield
[1693 7022 3111 4349]

Location: Yanchang, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: One of the first oilfields exploited in the PRC, small cracking capacity and insufficient reserve resources were factors affecting crude oil production at this oilfield. In the past 2 years, with assistance from the central and provincial government measures were implemented to rectify this situation. New cracking equipment with a 30,000 metric ton per year capacity was installed, fracturing techniques were improved and more production wells were drilled. In addition, survey work was stepped up and 11 test wells were surveyed with 9,100 meters in drilled footage. Processing capabilities, crude oil production and crude oil reserves were increased. Compared with 1978, 1980's total industrial production value increased by 32.2 percent, crude oil production increased by 47 percent and profits increased by 1.7-fold. During the first quarter of this year, the total industrial production value and crude oil production and well drilling footage increased by 23.2 percent, 25.7 percent and 22 percent over the same period last year. Profits of 769,000 yuan were realized which is a 28.2-percent increase over the same period last year.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Beimaifang Coal Mine
[0554 7456 0972 3561 4349]

Location: Baoji, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: After 5 years of hard work, this mine with a 100,000 metric ton annual production capacity officially went into production on 1 July. Preliminary construction of this project, located in the mountainous Linyou area, began in 1976. Workers at the mine overcame adverse conditions and completed 5,136 meters of well and tunnel construction and 6,770 square meters of surface construction. Also completed were the hoisting, ventilation, drainage, pressure fan, water supply, communications and lighting systems and 2 stopes were formed. Provincial and city organizations inspected and gave approval to begin production. A coal mine with a 100,000 metric ton annual production capacity would on an average require 11 million yuan in government investment. However, over a 5-year period, this project only received 5.9 million yuan in government investment. With only one-half of the average investment, the mine was constructed and has gone into production to provide coal for Baoji City's agricultural production and daily use. Based on this mine's production capacity, it is expected to provide 43 percent of the coal needed by Baoji City and lessen the coal shortage over a long period.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Bainichang Coal Mine
[4101 3136 1034 3561 4349]

Location: Dingshu Zhen, Yixing County, Southern Jiangsu, PRC

Data: This project, the largest vertical shaft in southern Jiangsu, is in full swing. By the end of May, the drilled footages of the main shaft and auxiliary shaft have reached 460 and 519 meters respectively. The tube is expected to be sunk shortly, and construction of the gallery will begin soon. The designed annual output capacity is 300,000 metric tons. This project was started in December 1978.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Taizhou Power Plant
[0669 1558 4099 7193 0617]

Location: Taizhou, Zhejiang, PRC

Data: In 1980 the state invested 10 million yuan in this project and construction work is still under way. Upon completion, this plant, one of the key projects in Zhejiang will improve the power supply in southern Zhejiang, as well as meet the electric power needs in the Taizhou area.

Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 81 p 1

Item: Zhengyang Coal Mine
[2973 7122 3561 4349]

Location: Heilongjiang Province, PRC

Data: As a result of the trial implementation of a floating wage system, this mine, subordinate to the Jixi Mining Administrative Bureau, overfulfilled its semi-annual coal output quota by 3,600 metric tons and realized 860,000 yuan in profits.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Luling Coal Dressing Plant
[5684 1545 6693 3561 0617]

Location: West of the Tianjin-Pukou Railway in Anhui, PRC

Data: This newly built project was officially turned over to the Luling Coal Mine under the Huaibei Mining Administrative Bureau. A large plant located near the "mouth" of a coal shaft, this project has an annual coal dressing capacity of 1.8 million metric tons. It employs the direct floating selection technique and is equipped entirely with Chinese-made machinery which cuts down the loss of coal [clay]. The Luling Coal Mine produces primarily low-ash, low sulfur coal. After the dressing process, the coal becomes high-grade coking coal.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 81 p 1

Item: (Yuanbaoshan) Power Plant
[(0955 1405 1472) 4099 7193 0617]

Location: Nei Monggol AR, PRC

Data: A 600,000-kilowatt turbogenerator set, the largest in Nei Monggol Region, is under construction at this plant by a certain unit of the Capital Construction Engineering Corps using state funds. All machines and equipment are imported from West Germany and France. Construction of this project began in May.

Source: Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 81 SK

Item: Shengli Oilfield
[0524 0448 3111 3944]

Location: Shandong, PRC

Data: The No 3264 oil well-drilling team of this oilfield has drilled a crude oil well in the (Chezhen) area of Wudi County, Shandong Province. The well is 1,600 meters deep and has a daily capacity of 204 tons. Its oil layer is thick, and its quality is good.

Source: Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Aug 81 SK

Item: Huainan Mining Administration Bureau
[3232 0589 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Huainan, Anhui, PRC

Data: In the 4 years since 1977, when a new wage system based on work done was adopted, the Xieyi Coal Mine under this bureau has produced more than 5.56 million metric tons of coal, overfulfilling state plans by 485,000 metric tons. In the 4 years, the mine has turned over 24.4 million yuan in profits to the state.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 004 GMT 7 Aug 81 OW

VI. MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

Item: Shuguang Machinery Plant
[2562 0342 2623 2750 0455 6644 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: This plant was founded in 1958 with the merger of eight small plants and at that time, only four technicians were employed. Since then, it has made great strides in the area of producing scientifically advanced products. It is working closely with many scientific organizations, such as the Atomic Energy Research Institute, the Physics Department of Fudan University, the Changchun Optical Machinery Institute, the Lanzhou Physics Institute, the Shenyang Institute of Vacuum Technology and the Chemistry Department of Zhejiang University. The oilless ultra-high titanium vacuum pump unit was developed with the help of such technological organizations. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Research Institute No 1 assisted with ultra-high vacuum ceramic sealing and fusing technology; the Shanghai Iron and Steel Research Institute provided the titanium (and) molybdenum wire; the Shanghai Nonferrous Metal Research Institute took care of the high purity titanium and the Metallurgic Institute of the (Chinese) Academy of Sciences assisted with the analysis and testing. It was also with the cooperation of other organizations that this plant recently test produced the ionic plating machinery. Although it is still a relatively small plant with 400 workers and nearly 40 technicians, in the past 20 years 123 types of new products have been successfully developed, many of which have received technological awards. In 1980 alone, 12 new items were developed and older products are constantly being improved.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Tianjin Heavy Machinery and Equipment Plant
[1131 3160 6850 0992 2623 0892 0617]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: A 6,000-metric-ton hydraulic press built by this plant was exported to Romania and has gone into production in Romanian enterprises. The largest machinery exported by the PRC since the nation's founding, the hydraulic press was built to Romanian requirements, weighs a total of 2,500 metric tons and is 49 meters long, 4 meters wide and 27 meters high. It can draw long steel ingots weighing 150 metric tons, forge thick steel ingots of 65 to 80 metric tons and forge ring-shaped spare parts up to 4 meters in diameter. It is used as a machine tool in the power generating, ship-building and machinery industries. The machinery was designed in less than a year and construction began in 1978 and was completed in less than 2 years. In March of last year, parts for the 6,000 metric ton hydraulic press were shipped to Romania. In the course of installation, technicians from both countries worked closely together and test results showed that all parameters reached design requirements.

Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Jiamusi Electric Machinery Plant
[0163 2606 2448 7193 2623 0617]

Location: Jiamusi, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: One of PRC's largest producers of explosion-proof machinery, this plant has been seriously affected by further implementation of economic readjustment. This year, the state did not assign production targets to this plant. It was predicted that an annual loss of 2 million yuan would be incurred. However, so far losses for the January to April period only totaled 32,000 yuan. In May, the tide turned and losses were turned into profits of 115,000 yuan increasing to 250,000 yuan in June. This trend is expected to continue for the remainder of the year. In the past, production was solely dependent upon state planning and its products were sold exclusively to the state. Last year, the situation changed drastically when state issued production quotas were reduced to one-fifth. This plant ventured into the production of goods for the consumer market. Many new products were developed for this purpose such as electric washing machines, the J02 series electric machinery and the BC series explosion-proof electric machinery used in conjunction with imported equipment. Up to now, this plant primarily produces 13 lines of goods and in the spare time secondary products are being developed such as oil presses, food ovens and brick-making machines.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Nantong City Textile Machinery Plant No 2
[0589 6639 1579 4791 2623 0059 0617]

Location: Nantong, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: This plant's output of textile machinery accessories for the January-June 1981 period doubled that of the comparable period of the preceding year. The demand for these products is high. Some of the local textile mills have had to suspend operations due to a shortage of textile machinery accessories. Realizing this situation, the workers here decided to rearrange their product structure and increase their output to meet the local market demand. They have turned out over 430 parts for the model 1511 looms alone. So far, 343 textile mills have ordered goods from this plant. Most of the parts for some 120,000 looms in Jiangsu Province are supplied by this plant.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 81 p 2

Item: Yuejin Electro-Machinery Plant
[6460 6651 7193 2623 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: This plant is steadily entering into the international market with its small asynchronous motors. Last year, it exported 32,000 electric motors and during the first 6 months of this year, it completed the plan to export 20,800 motors. In 1979 this plant had signed an agreement with a West German firm to manufacture a certain brand of electric motors. The first group of 128 motors satisfactorily met the requirements. However, the second batch of 2,000 electric motors failed to meet the quality specifications during tests made in West Germany. The plant had to send personnel to reprocess them and this service was costly.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 14 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant
[0006 3189 2693 3111 2623 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Following the downfall of the "gang of four," violations of labor discipline had been reported frequently at this plant, which employs 9,000 staff members and workers. From 1977 to the end of May 1981, a total of 253 persons, representing 3 percent of the total personnel at the plant, were issued warnings, given demerits, fired, or punished for violating labor discipline regulations. During the last 2 years, loss of work hours due to absenteeism came to more than 20,000 hours. Since June this year, due to strengthening of labor discipline, the situation in which the workers report for work late, leave work early, stay away from work without leave, and report for work but make no efforts has changed and work attendance and utilization of work hours have increased markedly at this plant.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 p 1

Item: (Dingzhong) Machinery Plant
[..... 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Kansu Province, PRC

Data: This plant is a defense industry enterprise. It had long been in debt and once was faced with a production suspension. With the approval of its higher authorities, the plant conducted investigations and studies on civilian machinery markets to shift its production so as to make up its losses. It decided to engage in the production of television parts for the provincial television set factory. In 2 years, the plant has successfully raised its product quality, greatly reduced its costs and enabled its products to enjoy brisk sales in markets both inside and outside the province. By the end of June, it had fulfilled its output value plan by 2,466,200 yuan. Total sales were 1.49 million yuan.

Source: Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 18 Aug 81 SK

VII. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY

Item: Debao Xian Agricultural Machinery Plant
[1795 0202 4905 6593 2623 0617]

Location: Debao County, Guangxi, PRC

Data: This plant advertises for sale the following products:

7-9 ton sugarcane press capable of pressing 7 to 9 tons
of sugarcane per hour

Guangxi model 370-1 pneumatic hammer-type pulverizer for
processing farm produce and fodder

model 160 brick-making machine capable of making 500-600 bricks
per hour

All products mentioned above are powered by 10-12 horsepower diesel
engines or 7.5-kilowatt motors.

Source: Nanning GUANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 80 p 4

Item: Xingkai Hu Machinery Plant
[5281 0418 3275 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: Some 200 wheat harvesting machines--Model 40 reaper dryers--manufactured
by this plant have been delivered to the local state farms and rural
production teams prior to the wheat harvesting season.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 81 p 1

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

Item: Huzhou Woolen Textile Mill No 1
[3275 1558 3029 4791 0001 0617]

Location: Huzhou, Zhejiang, PRC

Data: An assembly and parts workshop formerly belonging to the Huzhou Harvester Combine Plant has been successfully converted into this mill in less than 6 months' time. Equipped with 1,100 spindles, this mill will use locally available rabbit fur to make woolen products.

Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Qishan Paper Mill
[2978 1472 4786 0617]

Location: Qishan County, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: This mill has successfully trial manufactured moisture-proof paper which has been verified by the department concerned as a good quality product. By May this year, it produced 290 metric tons of the moisture-proof paper.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 81 p 1

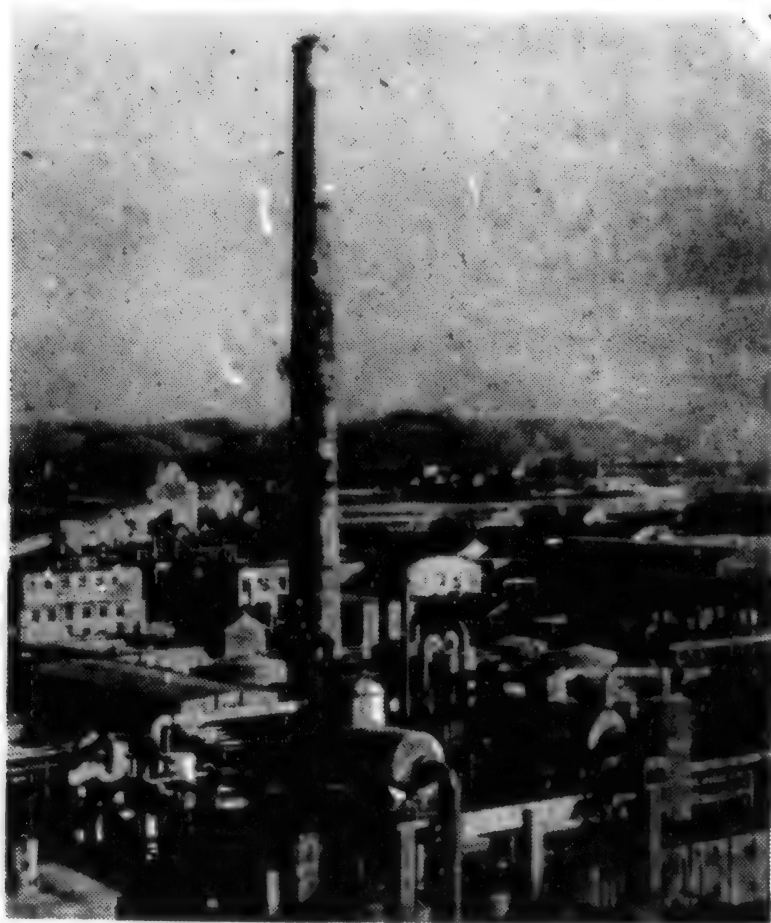


Fig. 1 View of the Quzhou Chemical Plant in Zhejiang.

[Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 81 p 2



Fig. 2 Photograph of two recently built 125,000 kilowatts generating units of the Tianshenggang Power Plant in Nantong, Jiangsu. The power plant has raised its installed capacity 68-fold in the past 32 years.

[Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 81 p 3]



Fig. 3 A sectional view of the "chinlon" factory of the Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant. Designed and built by Chinese engineers and workers, the factory has an annual "chinlon" fiber output capacity of 47,000 metric tons.

[Source: Beijing JIANZHU XUEBAO [ARCHITECTURAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 7, 1981 p 56]

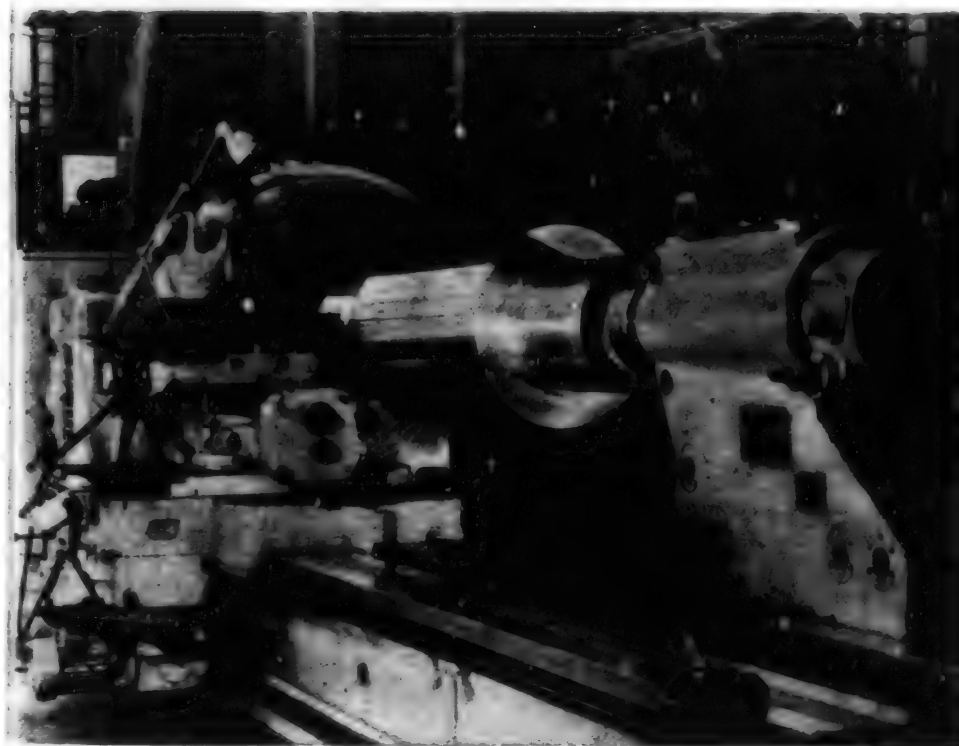


Fig. 4 Machine shop of the Hengyang Metallurgical Machinery Repair and Manufacturing Plant in Hunan Province.

[Source: Changsha HUNAN HUABAO [HUNAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 6, 1981 p 25]



Fig. 5 Night scene at the Shili Mining Zone of the Yaogangxian Tungsten Mine in southern Hunan.

[Source: Changsha HUNAN HUABAO [HUNAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 6, 1981 p 26]

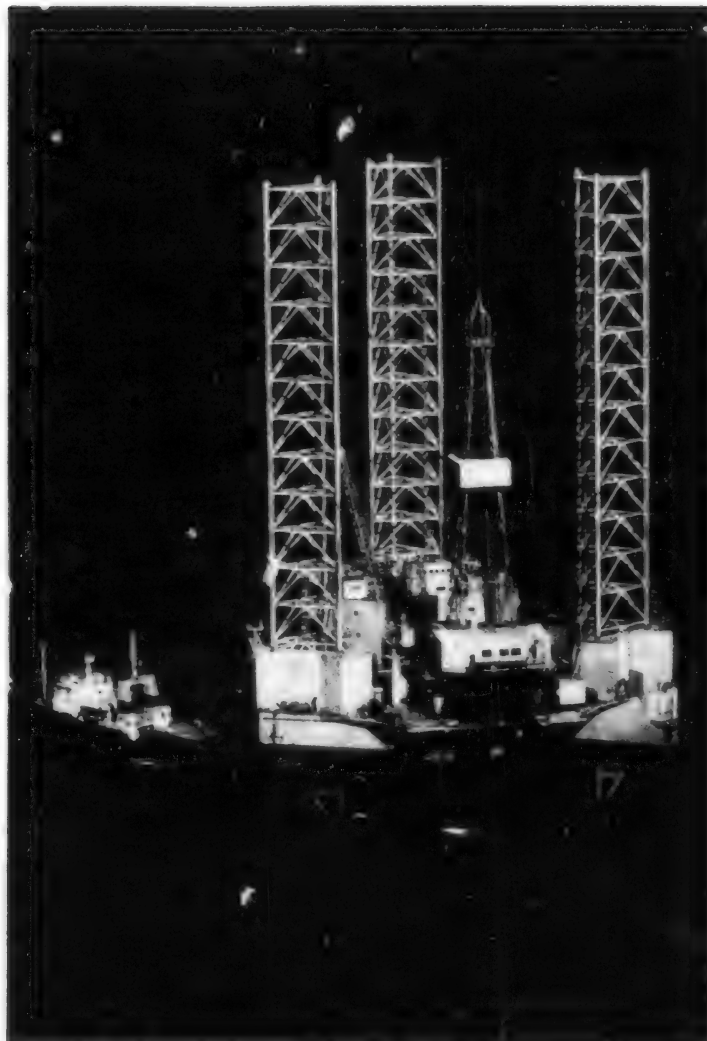


Fig. 6 No 4 Drilling Platform operating in the Bohai Gulf.

[Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO HUABAO [CHINA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 7, 1981 p 7]

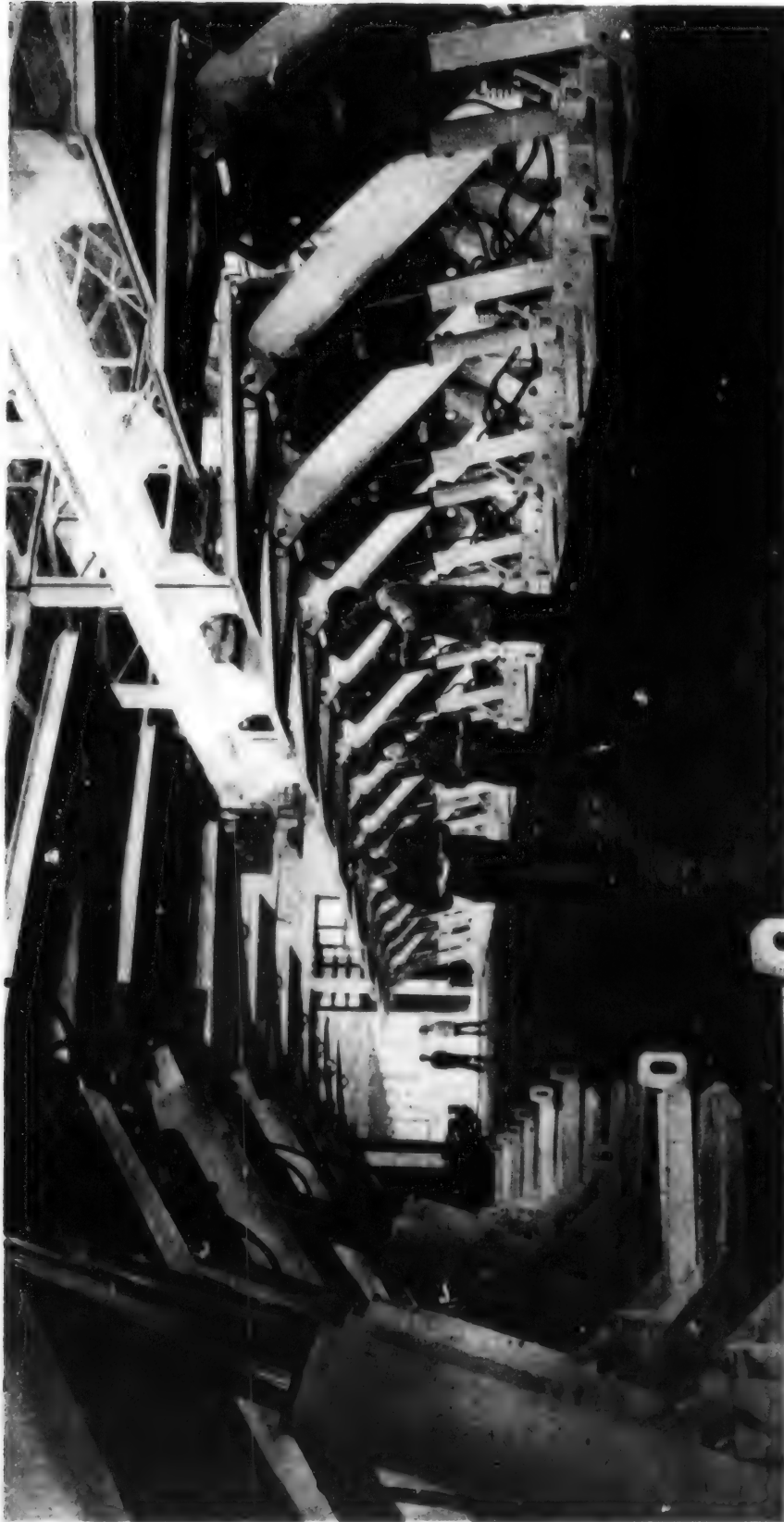


Fig. 7 Hydraulic props built by the Wangjiang Machinery and Equipment Plant in Chongqing, Sichuan, awaiting shipment.

[Source: Chengdu SICHUAN HUABAO [SICHUAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 3, 1981 p 7]

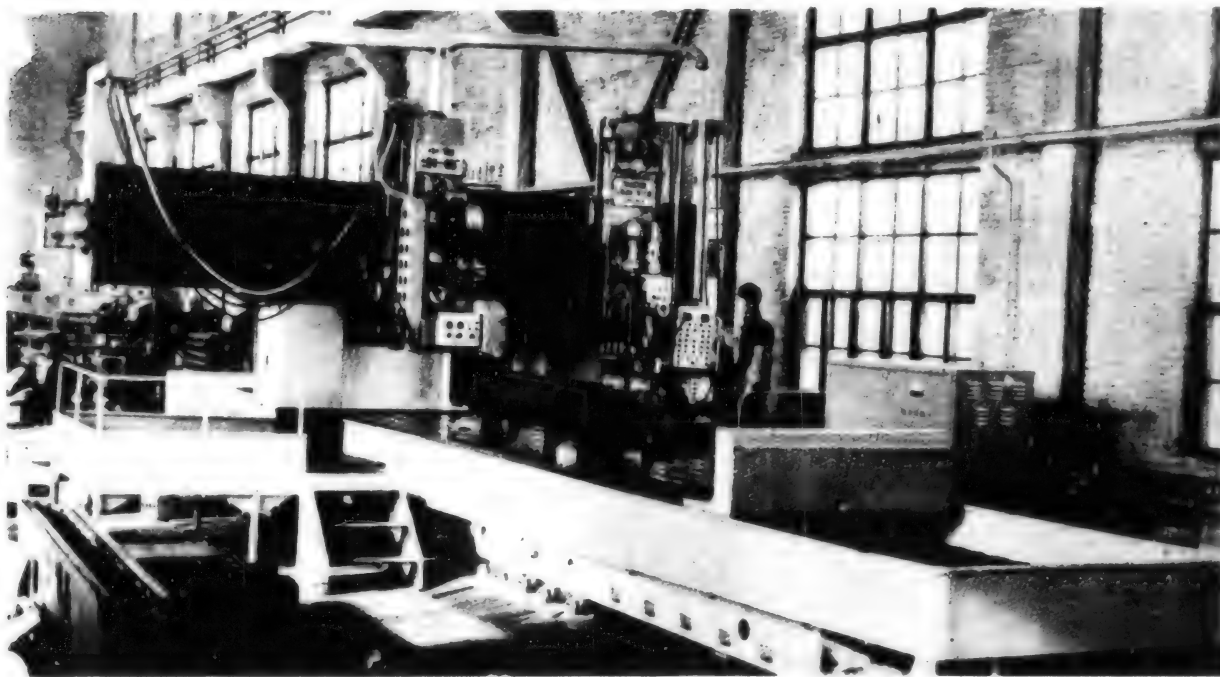


Fig. 8 MG 52160 high-precision double-housing grinder designed and built by the Changchun Machine Tool Plant No 1.

[Source: Changchun JILIN HUABAO [JILIN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 3, 1981 p 27]



Fig. 9 One of two Chinese-designed and built gold mining vessels operating along the Hunchun River in Jilin Province.

[Source: Changchun JILIN HUABAO [JILIN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 5]

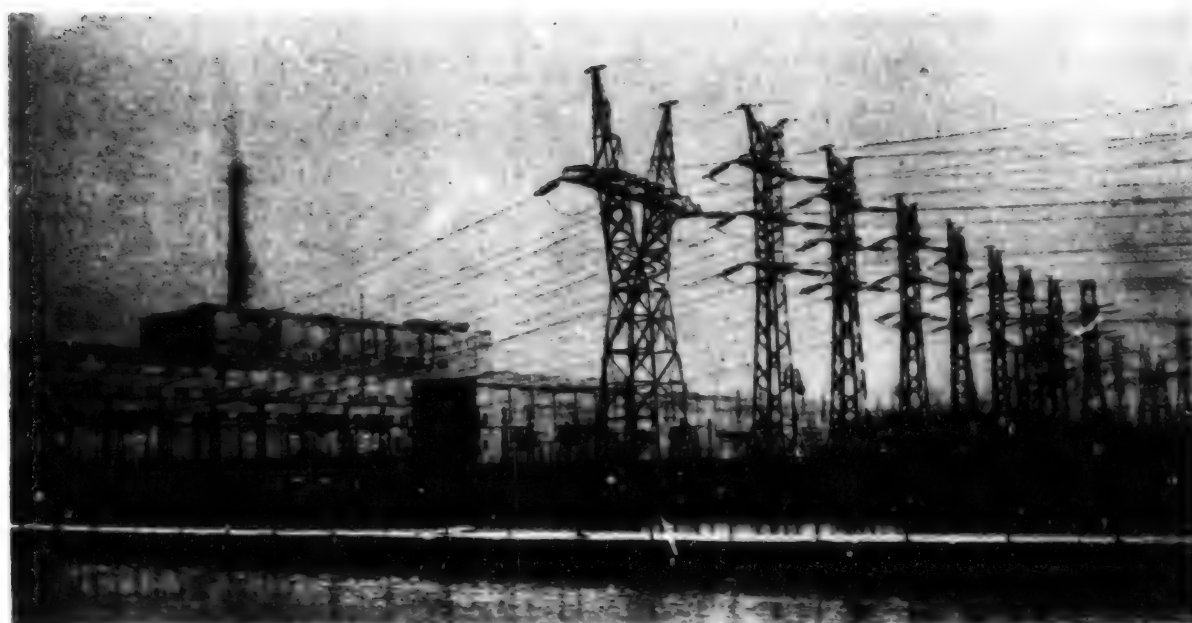


Fig. 10 An external view of the Xigu Thermal Power Plant in Gansu and its transmission towers. The plant was built in 1957.

[Source: Lanzhou GANSU HUABAO [GANSU PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 2]

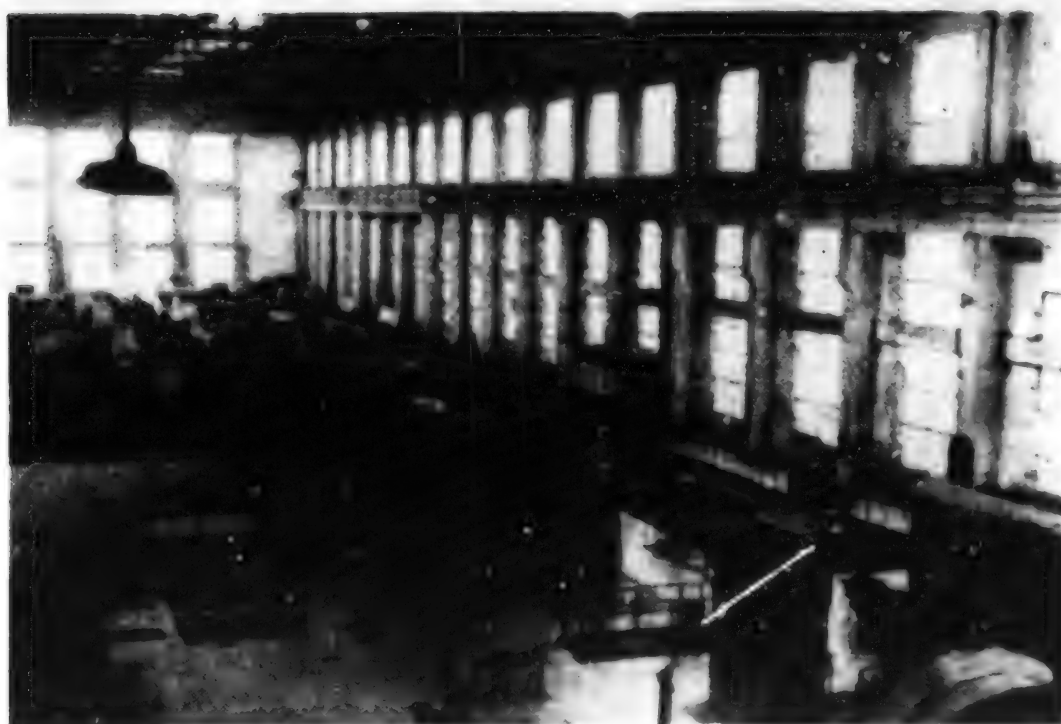


Fig. 11 Photo of the steam turbine workshop at the Qinzhen Power Plant, the largest thermal power plant in Guizhou Province.

[Source: Guiyang GUIZHOU HUABAO [GUIZHOU PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 7]

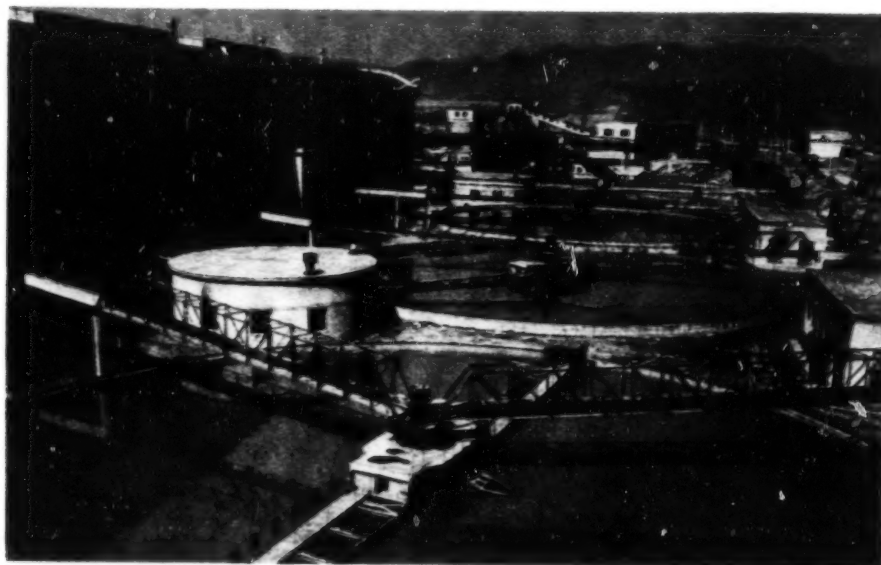


Fig. 12 An ore-dressing plant with an annual output capacity of 6 million metric tons built by an unidentified unit of the PLA Engineering Corps.

[Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO HUABAO [CHINA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 8, 1981 p 16]

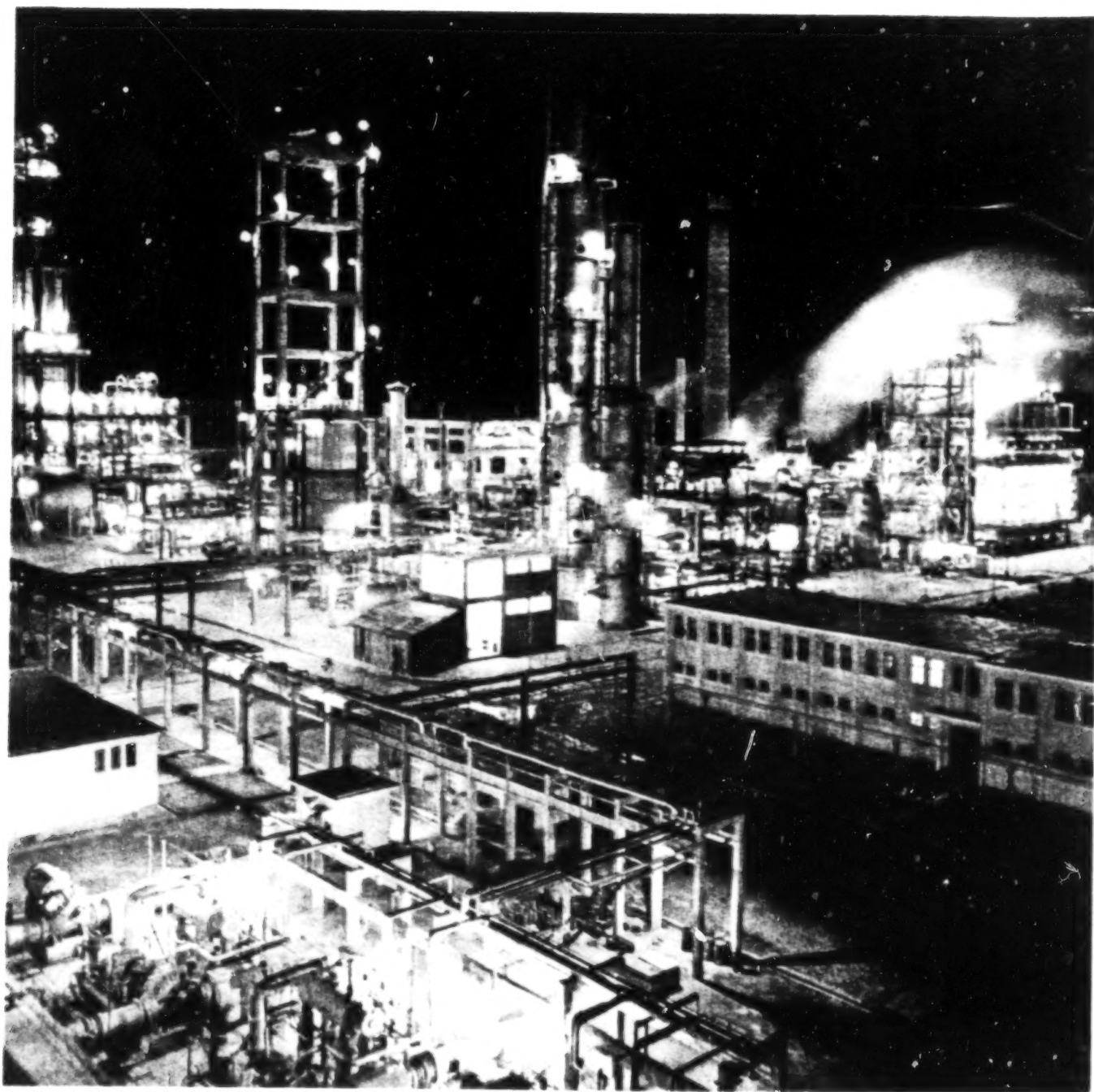


Fig. 13 Night view of a large chemical fertilizer facility at the Guangzhou Petrochemical Plant.

[Source: Guangzhou GUANGDONG HUABAO [GUANGDONG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1 1979 p 9]

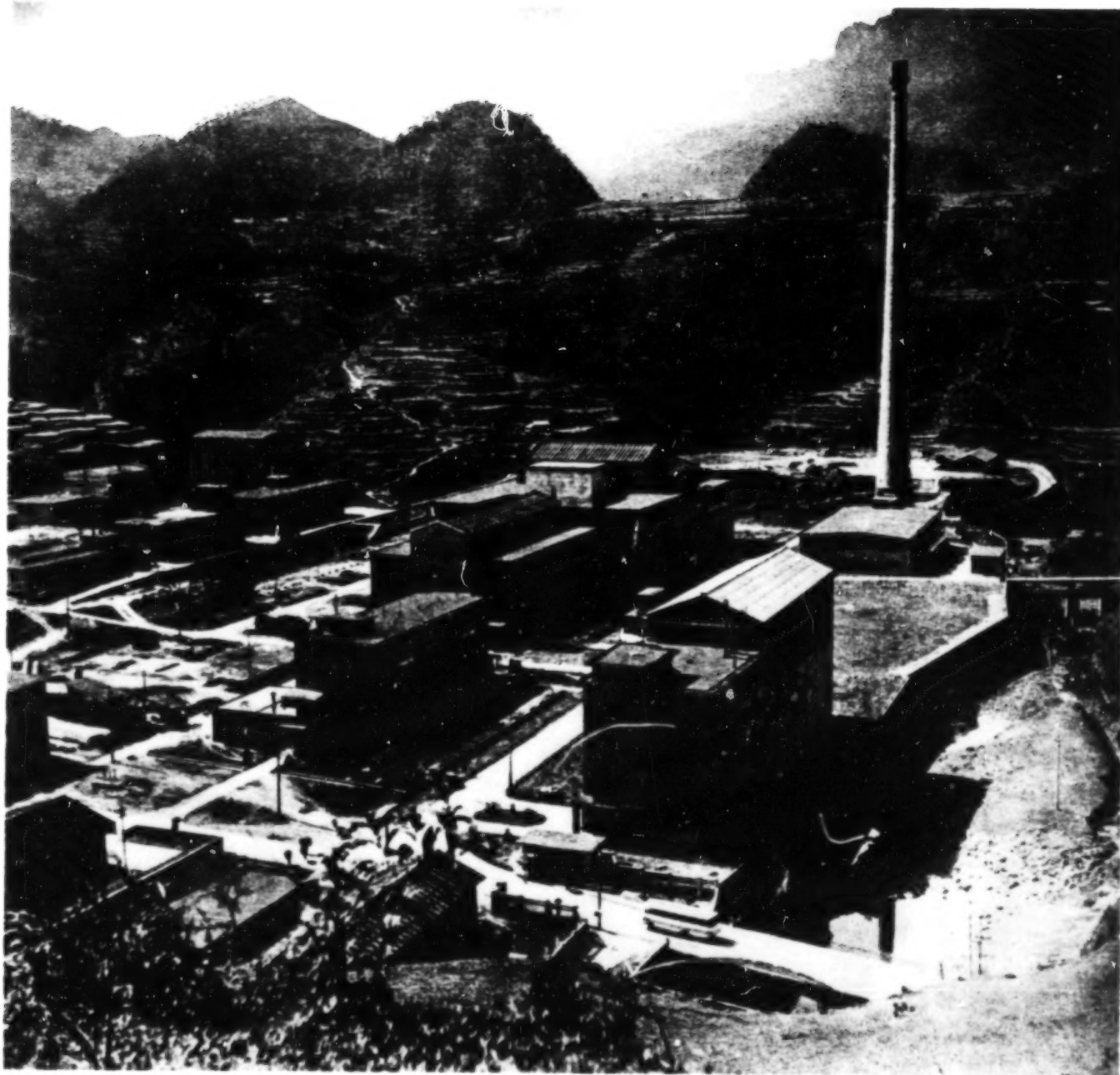


Fig. 14 Another view of buildings housing China's first high-flux nuclear reactor in Southwest China.

[Source: Chengdu SICHUAN HUABAO [SICHUAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 27]

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